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CLOSED SHELF

Communique on Korea-Soviet Cooperation

The Government Delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed on Mar. 1 in Moscow agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and on mutual delivery of commodities for 1967 and issued a communique. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere between the two Government Delegations. The communique is printed on **page 2, column 3.**

Over 300 Million Yen Educational Funds Sent to Koreans Here

Just 302,420,000 yen worth of educational funds and scholarships has been remitted to Korean citizens here in Japan from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, bringing the total of remittances so far made to 5,620,785,493 yen. The remittance was made on Mar. 8 to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan from the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, entrusted by the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. This remittance is the 23rd to be made.

Chairman Han Duk Su's Statement

In connection with the remittance of educational funds and scholarships, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) issued on Mar. 9 a statement.

Expressing to the fatherland and the Premier the heartfelt thanks of the Korean citizens and the CSC of CHONGRYUN, in his statement, the Chairman declared that Korean citizens are firmly determined to safeguard their sacred right to demo- **(Continued on page 2, col. 3)**

KPA Political Cadres' Meeting Guided by Pre. Kim Il Sung

PYONGYANG, Mar. 8 (KCNA)—A meeting of political cadres of the Korean People's Army was held in the Hall of the Ministry of National Defence from Mar. 3 to 8 at a time when the entire officers and men of the People's Army have risen up as one in the struggle to step up combat preparations and increase the combat power of their units, upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the historic Conference of the Korean Workers' Party.

It was attended by numbers of political cadres from units of all levels and allied units of the Korean People's Army.

The meeting proceeded under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

Sharing the same place with Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, who always leads the People's Army to victory and glory, the attendants were overflowing with feelings of great honour and boundless joy and with the determination to devote themselves entirely to further reinforcing the People's Army politically and ideologically, militarily and technically in response to the call of the Party and the leader.

Attending the meeting together with the Premier were General Kim Chang Bong, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence; General Choi Kwang, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and Chief of General Staff of the KPA, General Huh Bong Hak, Candidate Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Party and Director of the General Political Bureau of the KPA; and General Oh Jin Woo, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-Minister of National Defence.

The meeting discussed the question of strengthening the Party and political work within the People's Army.

General Huh Bong Hak made a report on this question.

Then many political cadres took the floor.

The meeting profoundly discussed measures for further improving and strengthening the Party and political work within the army on the basis of the resolutions of the Party Conference and the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the People's Army.

According to the report and discussions, great successes have been made in the Party and political work within the People's Army in the past period.

The armymen have become firmly armed with the Party ideas of being boundlessly faithful to the Party and revolution and actively defending and pushing through the line and policies of the Party.

The ranks of cadres of the People's Army founded with the anti-Japanese guerrillas as its core, have been firmly built up with new revolution- **(Continued on page 2, col. 1)**

Committee for Measures for National Education of Koreans in Japan Hits "Foreigners' School System Plan"

In connection with the recently increased manoeuvres of the Japanese Government authorities to set up the so-called "foreigners' school system," Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Committee for Measures for the National Education of Koreans in Japan, gave an interview with Korean and Japanese reporters on Mar. 9 at the Korean Hall in Tokyo. Present at the interview were Yoon Sang Chul, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), Kim Bo Hyun, Chief of the Educational Department of the same and many reporters. At the press conference, Yoon Sang Chul, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department, read the following statement which strongly demanded that the Japanese Government authorities withdraw at once the unjustifiable scheme to set up the "foreigners' school system" and that they ensure the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

Following this, Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Committee, gave answers to the questions put by the reporters present.

The statement reads in full as follows:

Toshihiro Kennoki, Education Minister of the Japanese Government, told the press on Mar. 7 that the Government would submit the bill for the "foreigners' school system" to the current special Diet.

While further stepping up the suppression of the democratic and national education of Korean citizens' children here, the Japanese Government authorities have been trying to institute the "foreigners' school system" particularly since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

This is a link in the chain of the hostile policy of the Japanese Government towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Korean citizens in Japan, which has imposed "ROK nationality" upon them and has planned unilaterally to scrap the present Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan to put an end to the repatriation work that has been carried out smoothly for the past eight years.

As we have pointed out time and again, the "foreigners' school system" is aimed at oppressing the democratic and national education of Korean citizens' children here and at forcing "assimilation education" upon them.

The Japanese Government authorities have slandered the democratic and national education, saying that "it is anti-Japanese" and that "it runs counter to the interests of Japan." This is, however, nothing but a pretext for suppressing the national educa- **(Continued on page 3, col. 3)**

Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Committee for Measures for the National Education of Koreans in Japan held a news conference on Mar. 9

"Foreigners School System" Must Be Scrapped

Korean citizens here and prominent Japanese public figures are strongly opposed to the bill for the "foreigners' school system" which the Japanese Government is now plotting to ram through the special Diet session.

"The bill must be smashed," says **Mr. Masaharu Hatanaka,** Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association.

Declaring that the Japanese Government's allegation that Korean schools are conducting "anti-Japanese education" is utterly groundless, Mr. Hatanaka says that Japanese people are better prepared to frustrate the plot of the Japanese Government than last year.

Mr. Yoshio Fujima, professor at Hosei University, Mr. Ken Ohtsuki, professor at Waseda University and other leading Japanese men of sciences and culture are also expressing their opposition to the proposed "foreigners' school system" bill.

"We cannot tolerate it," says **Mr. Shim Sung Koo,** chief of the Second Branch Office, Chiba Chapter, Chiba Prefectural Headquarters, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN).

He protests, "Why should it be branded as 'anti-Japanese' to teach Korean children the Korean language, history and traditions?"

Now, every day, rain or shine, Korean teachers, parents, brothers, and sisters, of Korean children at independent Korean schools are visiting the Japanese authorities to protest against the bill for establishment of the "foreigners' school system."

Wide circles of the Japanese people are also protesting their Government against the bill.

Korean Gov't Delegation Tours Burundi

A Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, arrived on Mar. 4 in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi, by plane, at the invitation of the Burundi Government.

At the airport Mr. Kang Ryang Wook and his entourage were greeted by Jean Ntiruhwame, General Secretary of the Burundi United National Progressive Party and Minister of State in charge of the party relations of the presidential secretariat and Niyongabo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and other Burundi Cabinet members and Government officials.

On Mar. 6, Niyongabo, Burundi Foreign Minister, on behalf of his Government, gave a banquet in honor of the Korean Government Delegation.

Present at the party were members of the National Revolutionary Committee of Burundi; Jean Ntiruhwame, General Secretary of the United National Progressive Party and Minister of State in charge of the party relations of the presidential secretariat; Burundi Cabinet members and other Government officials and prominent public figures. Foreign diplomats were also invited to the party.

Prominent speakers at the party were Burundi Foreign Minister Niyongabo and Mr. Kang Ryang Wook, head of the Korean Government Delegation.

Quoting from Korean Premier Kim Il Sung, the Foreign Minister said that self-reliance was vital to revolution and nation-building, calling for furthering ties between the peoples of the two countries.

Hailing the struggle of the Burundi people under the leadership of their Government headed by President Michel Micombero, against the subversive attempts of the imperialists and their lackeys, Mr. Kang Ryang Wook said that, however vicious the subvertive maneuvers might be, they could not succeed in conquering the Burundi people. He also expressed firm support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism, and militant solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other African peoples in their just liberation struggle.

On Mar. 7, the Korean Government Delegation paid a courtesy visit to Michel Micombero, the President of the Burundi Republic.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere between the delegation head and the Burundi President.

At the talks Mr. Kang Ryang Wook handed the Burundi President a personal message from Premier Kim Il Sung.

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aries tempered in the flames of war and revolutionary nuclei who have fought for 20 years following the lead of the Party and who are boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader, and the core of the People's Army has been expanded and strengthened, the party ranks further consolidated and the leading function and role of the Party Committees enhanced.

With the successful implementation of the Party's line of training the People's Army as a cadre army and modernizing it, it has been fully prepared, politically and ideologically, militarily and technically as the reliable revolutionary armed forces of our Party and it firmly stands on guard on the defence line of the socialist fatherland.

The speakers stressed in unison that all these successes were entirely attributed to the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

At the meeting stress was laid on pushing through the military line of the Party more thoroughly, particularly on deepening and developing the Party and political work in the army, to meet the great revolutionary event with full preparedness.

The speakers resolved to further strengthen class education and education in socialist patriotism among the armymen, continue to expand and develop the red flag company movement, carry on combat training energetically, display to the full the traditional virtues of unity between men and officers, between army and people, enhance the role of Party organizations and further perfect their traits and style of work befitting political cadres of the revolutionary army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important speech on the last day of the meeting.

The attendants firmly resolved to strengthen all the more the People's Army as revolutionary armed forces, each man being a match for 100 enemies, bearing deep in mind the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting and thoroughly fulfilling them, and to meet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army with innovation successes in combat preparations and increase of combat potential.

They renewed their determination to rally more closely around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and defend it with their lives, go through fire and water in carrying out the tasks set by the Party and live up with credit to the great expectation held by the Party and the leader of the People's Army.

Communique on Talks for Furthering DPRK-USSR Cooperation

At the invitation of the Government of the Soviet Union, the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, and, Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and First vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, stayed in the Soviet Union from Feb. 13 to Mar. 3, 1967.

During their stay in Moscow, Comrade Kim Il and the members of the delegation had friendly talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Comrade A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

In accordance with agreement between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Government Delegations of the DPRK and the USSR held talks on the question of further developing cooperation in the domains of economy, science and technology between Korea and the Soviet Union.

They also discussed questions of further increasing the defence capacity of the DPRK.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were delegation leader Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, and, Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and First vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK; Li Jong Ok, Member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee, vice-Premier of the Cabinet and President of the Academy of Sciences, DPRK; Oh Jin Woo, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee and vice-Minister of National Defence; Oh Dong Wook, Member of the KWP Ceneral Committee and Chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission; Choi Jai Woo, Member of the KWP Central Committee, Member of the Cabinet and Director of the First Secretariat of the Cabinet; and Kim Choong Won, Ambassador of the DPRK to the Soviet Union.

Present at the talks from the Soviet side were delegation leader K.T. Mazurov, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.N. Novikov, Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.V. Timofeev, Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU and Minister of Forestry, Pulp, Paper-Making and Wood Processing Industries; I.V. Arkhipov, First deputy Chairman of the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.M. Kamensev, First deputy Minister of Fishery of the USSR; I.T. Grishin, deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR; T.S. Sidorovich, deputy Chairman of the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers; and N.D. Sudarikov, Council Member of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR.

At the talks held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, the two sides informed each other of the building of socialism and communism in their countries and measures for the development of national economy and the improvement of material well-being of the working people.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the present state of economic relations and reaffirmed the unanimous desire to further expand in the future all-round economic cooperation and trade which are successfully developing between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union and fully accord with the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries.

At the end of the succesful talks agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, on mutual delivery of commodities for 1967 and on cooperation for futher increasing the defence potential of the DPRK were signed.

Present at the signing ceremony from the Korean side were Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, and, Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and First vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK; Li Jong Ok, Member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee, vice-Premier of the Cabinet and President of the Academy of Sciences, DPRK; Oh Jin Woo, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee and vice-Minister of National Defence; and other members of the DPRK Government Delegation; functionaries of the DPRK State Planning Commission, Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade and the Cabinet Secretariat of the DPRK, who accompanied the delegation; and staff members of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow.

Present from the Soviet side were K.T. Mazurov, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko; Director of the General Political Bureau of the Soviet Army and Navy General A.A. Yepishev; First deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR V.V. Kuznetzov; Members of the Central Committee of the CPSU; Members of the Soviet Government Delegation; and functionaries of the State Planning Commission of the USSR, the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the USSR, Council of Ministers, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade and other organs.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the documents signed between the Governments of the DPRK and the USSR would contribute to further strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-out cooperation formed through history between the Korean and Soviet peoples and to the common cause of strengthening the unity and might of the countries of the socialist camp.

The DPRK Government Delegation visited, besides Moscow, Novosibirsk, Minsk and Gorky cities and looked around industrial enterprises and scientific and cultural organs, and wherever it went, it was accorded warm welcome by brotherly Soviet working people and party and state organs of the constituent republics, provinces and cities.

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cratic, national education at any cost, against intolerable encroachment, by launching a broad mass movement, saying:

"The so-called 'foreigners' school system' constitutes an flagrant violation of international law and international practices, infringement of basic human rights and national discrimination, which cannot be permitted in a civilized world."

The Chairman said that by defending their right to democratic, national education, Korean citizens in Japan can answer the warm, sincere solicitude extended by the Premier.

Regarding the unqualified support from the world's peoples including Japanese people for the Koreans' democratic, national education, the Chairman said that Koreans' education has been developing in the right direction in this country and added that boys and girls in independent Korean schools are enjoying a happy life, working hard to become reliable workers for their fatherland.

US War Escalation Flayed in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, Mar. 6 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting denouncing the U.S. escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam and supporting the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people was held this evening under the joint sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society and the Korean Committee of Struggle Against the Crimes of U.S. Imperialism in Vietnam.

Addressing the meeting, Kang Koo Yung, vice-Chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, condemned the extended bombing and bombardment of the Vietnam Democratic Republic by the U.S. imperialists and their dropping of mines into its rivers as heinous steps for carrying on the war action against the VDR on a full scale.

The Korean people cannot repress surging indignation at this, he declared, and continued:

These provocations of U.S. imperialism are an intolerable, renewed attack on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the VDR, a vicious challenge to the whole of the socialist camp and a towering crime of jeopardizing world peace.

The developments show that the U.S. imperialists are becoming all the more persistent in escalating the war and that "peace discussions" on their lips are sheer humbuggery.

The Korean people fully support the recent statements of the Central Committee of the SVNFL and the Foreign Ministry of the VDR denouncing the stepped-up war escalation by U.S. imperialism and the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued on Mar. 3 in support of them.

He castigated the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to send greater reinforcements to South Vietnam and the cooperation of the Japanese militarists in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Holding that the Vietnam question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves free from any outside interference, he stressed that the National Front for Liberation is the sole, genuine representative of the South Vietnam people.

He said further:

The Korean people together with the world's people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop their bombing of the VDR and other war action once and for all and unconditionally, and withdraw from South Vietnam immediately, taking all their troops and the mercenaries of their satellite countries and puppets.

All the socialist countries should pool their strength, render active assistance to the fighting Vietnamese people and check and frustrate the U.S. imperialist aggression by joint efforts.

The Korean people are doing their utmost to attain an anti-imperialist joint action and anti-imperialist united front on the principles reclarified at the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party and are increasing their support to the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam as one against themselves and the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own.

As the DPRK Government has declared time and again, the Korean people are determined to rush to the Vietnam front as volunteers and fight together with the Vietnamese people at any time the Vietnamese brothers so request.

Then, the floor was taken by representatives of workers, peasants, youth and women. They scathingly denounced the U.S. imperialists' new moves for war escalation in Vietnam.

Vu Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the SVNFL in Pyongyang, spoke next.

The South Vietnamese people and the National Front for Liberation have received consistent, sincere and powerful assistance from the fraternal Korean people, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK headed by respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung in all spheres in their war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. The Mar. 3 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK was a concrete expression of the lofty militant solidarity sealed between the peoples of Vietnam and Korea fighting against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and constitutes a precious encouragement to the fighting South Vietnamese people.

Vu Ngoc Ho evinced the determination of the South Vietnamese people to administer deadly blows to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the VDR Embassy in Korea, was the next to speak.

He said:

The Vietnamese people highly appreciate the resolute support and valuable and effective assistance of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK headed by respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean people, and regard it as a factor conducive to the victory of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people, he declared, will fully support the Korean people in their struggle for ousting the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and unifying their country independently, and will advance in unity with them.

The only, genuine basis for the political solution of the Vietnam question is the four-point stand of the VDR and the five-point proposition of the Central Committe of the SVNFL.

He stated that the Vietnamese people would mete out sobering punishment to all the reckless military action and war escalation manoeuverings of the U.S. imperialists.

A big meeting was held on the evening of Mar. 9 in denunciation of the U.S. war escalation in Vietnam. The meeting was sponsored by the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society and the Korean Committee of Struggle Against the Crimes of U.S. Imperialism in Vietnam.

S. Vietnam Liberation Women Greeted

The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent a letter to the South Vietnam Liberation Women's Union on the 6th anniversary of its founding.

It said:

The Korean people and women who regard the U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam as one against themselves will fight together with the Vietnamese people till the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, are completely wiped out and the Korean women are fully ready to go themselves or send their husbands, sons and daughters, to Vietnam as volunteers at any time the Vietnamese brothers and sisters so request.

Messages of Solidarity to Vietnamese Women

On the occasion of March 8 International Women's Day and the day of solidarity with the fighting Vietnamese women, Korean Women's organizations sent messages to their counterparts in Vietnam.

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tion.

In truth, the bill for the "foreigners' school system" stipulates that the Japanese authorities are in a position to interfere in and control the democratic and national education of Korean citizens' children; suspend or stop the educational activities; and close Korean shools and punish Korean teachers.

The Japanese Government authorities insist that the proposed "foreigners' school system" will "protect" the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan and "recognize its position." But these words are designed to hoodwink the public and to call white black.

As is well known, it is a sacred basic right no one can violate that citizens of an independent state can conduct their national education freely, irrespective of whether they live at home or abroad.

Furthermore, Korean citizens in Japan were either forcibly brought here by the Japanese imperialists in the past for forced labor and military service, or came over to Japan, deprived of livelihoods in their home country because of ruthless exploitation and plunder under Japanese colonial rule, or are their children.

Therefore, the Japanese Government assumes a moral responsibility for protecting Korean citizens in Japan and guaranteeing their rights including the right to democratic and national education.

It is very natural that Koreans in Japan, as overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, teach their children their mother tongue, Korean history, geography and culture.

Even Japanese residing in Thailand and Paraguay, etc., are conducting Japanese education for their children and the Japanese Government also ensures it.

As the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan is justifiable, today broad sections of the Japanese people extend active support and encouragement to it and oppose the suppressive policy of the Japanese Government.

Over 3,000 Japanese social bodies have already passed resolutions against the bill and upwards of 5,300 Japanese scholars and men of culture have lodged protests with the Japanese Government authorities against it.

One hundred seventy three Japanese local assemblies, including the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and the Osaka, Kyoto and Fukuoka Prefectural Assemblies, have already adopted resolutions calling for the guarantee of the national education of Korean citizens' children and submitted their statements against the bill to the Government authorities.

Despite the unanimous opposition of public opinion in Japan and abroad, the Japanese Government authorities are trying to table the bill for the "foreigners' school system" in the current special Diet.

We can by no means tolerate the suppressive policy of the Japanese Government authorities against the democratic and national education of Korean citizens' children.

We strongly demand that the Japanese Government authorities respect the fundamental rights of Korean citizens in Japan and ensure their democratic and national education, on the basis of international law and international practices.

We are firmly resolved to defend to the last the democratic and national education of our children, in the future, too, defying all sorts of difficulties.

The Japanese Government anthorities must immediately withdraw its plan to set up the unwarranted "foreigners' school system."

Korean and Japanese Scholars Hold Discussion on Scientific And Cultural Exchange and Koreans Nat'l Education Here

A LARGE-SCALE round-table conference was held on the evening of Mar. 3, at Hotel Okura, Tokyo, between Korean and Japanese scholars in the Kanto (Tokyo-Yokohama) districts, with a view to exchanging views concerning the questions of realizing scientific and cultural exchange between Korea and Japan and of safeguarding Koreans' right to their democratic and national education in Japan.

Called the "Korean and Japanese University Presidents' Conference for Scientific and Cultural Exchange Between Korea and Japan and for Koreans' Democratic and National Education in Japan," the meeting was participated in by Han Duk Su, President of Korean University; Li Jin Kyoo, deputy President of the same university, and its faculty deans of the university, and from the Japanese side, by 20 presidents, 8 former presidents and 19 professors and members of the Japan Science Council, 47 in all. The Japanese attendance included: Kazuo Okochi, President of Tokyo University; Renji Koide, President of Meiji University; Shinjiro Kitazawa, President of the Tokyo Economy University; Shiro Masuda, President of Hitotsubashi University, and Junichi Saneyoshi, President of the Tokyo University of Technology, as well as Shigeru Nambara, former President of Tokyo University; Tetsuzo Tanigawa, former President of Hosei University, and Senroku Uehara, former President of Hitotsubashi University.

Han Duk Su, President of Korean University, making a speech at the round-table conference held on Mar. 3, Tokyo, between Korean and Japanese scholars to exchange views on the questions of realizing scientific and cultural exchange between Korea and Japan and of defending Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan

At the conference, which proceeded under the chairmanship of Satoru Umene, President of Wako-Gakuen University, Han Duk Su, President of Korean University, made a speech, whose text reads in part **below** He was followed by Kazuo Okochi, President of Tokyo University, and Shigeru Nambara, its former President, and by many other eminent Japanese scholars present. All the Japanese speakers expressed deep regret over the fact that the exchange of science and culture between the two countries, for which there is naturally growing demand at present, remains still unrealized.

Shigeru Nambara, former President of Tokyo University, said: "Japan and Korea are closely related with each other, historically and culturally and in arts and other fields. The democratic and national education of a nation is an important matter directly affecting the future of the nation concerned. Generally speaking, national education, if it is to be worthy of the name, must be such as will be national and universal at the same time. From this point of view, I consider that the present democratic and national education of Koreans in this country must be fully guaranteed. And I am behind no one in desiring to see Korea be unified as soon as possible."

Referring to a weak point in Japan's scientific and cultural exchange with other countries, **Kazuo Okochi,** President of Tokyo University, said: "In conducting it (the exchange of science and culture) with foreign countries, Japan has thus far been somewhat biased, or in other words, it has been inclined to be prejudiced in selecting the countries for such exchange. But, it is high time, I think, that Japan should include more Asian countries, such as Korea and India, into the countries with which to promote this work."

All the Japanese attendance agreed to the proposal of **Fujio Egami,** vice-President of the Japan Science Council, for the early realization of Japan-Korea scientific exchange and unanimously voiced their support for Koreans' education in Japan, saying that it must be guaranteed in its entirety.

Then, **Kaname Hayashi,** Director of the Third Department of the Japan Science Council, spoke. Reminding the attendance of the fact that already more than a thousand and several hundreds of eminent Japanese scholars had signed their names in a petition demanding government authorization of Korean University, and so far, many Japanese local assemblies, beginning with the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, had adopted resolutions in support of this demand, the speaker called attention to the Japanese Government's plot to establish the so-called "foreigners' school system," with an aim to placing Koreans' independent educational activities under its absolute control and branded this plot as "extremely unreasonable."

Tetsuzo Tanigawa, former President of Hosei University, attributed the cause of the absence of Japan-Korea scientific and cultural exchange to the Government, saying that "the Government has been consistently preventing it from being realized, and this is a shameful thing. National education is a matter that has an important bearing upon the law of humanity and freedom, and is regarded as so sacred a right by any nation that no one can be allowed to infringe upon." "Consequently," he emphasized, "it is necessary for the Government to authorize immediately Korean University and all the other Korean schools in Japan, and take all appropriate measures for their smooth management."

He was followed by **Shinjiro Kitazawa,** President of the Tokyo Economy University, who said: "I have had a happy occasion to visit Korean University, where I realized that everything I had heard about it was true. I share the admiration of all the visitors that unanimously praised the university. So, it is hard for me to understand why, instead of giving legal protection to it, the Government is going to suppress it."

The round-table conference, the first of its kind to be held in the Kanto districts, proceeded that evening in a peaceful and amicable atmosphere.

After the meeting, all the attendance were honoured that evening at a dinner given by Han Duk Su, President of Korean University.

President Han Duk Su's Speech

I am very happy to see you, eminent Japanese scholars, who have gathered here to speak frankly about the questions concerning scientific and cultural exchange between Korea and Japan and on Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan. I wholeheartedly welcome you all.

We, Koreans in Japan, are doing everything we can to develop our democratic and national education of our children and are, at the same time, sparing no effort to realize scientific and cultural exchange and promote friendly relations between the two countries.

In furthering our educational work, which started shortly after the Liberation of Korea from Japanese rule in 1945, we have made our efforts for these 22 years consistently and indefatigably. These efforts of ours have been supported by our firm determination, derived from our bitter experience in the past, to give democratic and national education to our sons and daughters, no matter how difficult the conditions may be for it.

During the past decade, on 22 occasions, the Government of our fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has donated a total of over 5,317,000,000 yen (in Japanese currency) to us as educational aid funds and scholarships, so that we might be enabled to promote the cause of our democratic and national education, despite various unfavourable conditions. (Later, on March 8, the 23rd remittance of such educational aid funds and scholarships was reported, to bring the total sum to 5,620-785,493 yen) Thus, Koreans in Japan have succeeded in setting up a uniform educa-

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Presidents of Korean and Japanese universities and other eminent scholars at the round-table conference held on Mar. 3, in Tokyo

Intensified Suppression As "Fake-Election" Drive

THE SOUTH KOREAN Pak Jung Hi clique's maneuvers to remain in office for another term are now exposed to the growing opposition of the popular masses. Voices are heard from various corners of the country, "Can the coming 'elections' be of any help to our difficult living? No!" "The present rulers have outstripped all their predecessors in corruption and wrong-doings." "We have no ears to listen to their honesty and good-will." People's complaints are finding their way into papers, publications and the statements of opposition lawmakers.

Speaking at a meeting on Jan. 21, a representative of the opposition "Minjung-dang Party" denounced the Pak Jung Hi regime as a regime which had brought nothing to the country but poverty and despair. He said: "Pak Jung Hi's rule in the past three years has been one of corruption, military dictatorship, humiliating and empty diplomacy and also one catering for the interests of big business tycoons on the basis of mass plunder." "Heated discussion on Korea's unification should be permitted, with a wide range of people participating, and doors must be opened for the exchange of mail and reporters between South and North Korea, through the medium, for example, of the International Red Cross," he stressed.

Criticizing the Pak Jung Hi regime's misrule, a representative of another opposition "Shinhan-dang Party" spoke earlier on Jan. 18 as follows: "Maintained by intelligence activities and suppression of the people, the Pak Jung Hi regime is a fascistic regime which has been more concerned about promoting the interests of particular business tycoons rather than about developing the economy, and which has, by merciless plunder, plunged the people into more serious living difficulties." "The traitorous 'ROK-Japan Treaty' has caused South Korea to depend more heavily upon Japan," he said. He went on to say that his party was opposed to the dispatch of South Korean soldiers to South Vietnam, no matter what pretext might be employed to justify it, and demanded that all the South Koreans in South Vietnam, soldiers or not, be returned home immediately." He also expressed opposition to the outbreak of a new war in Korea, under any circumstances, while stressing the need of South-North Korea intercourse.

Another opposition "Minsa-dang (Democratic-Socialist) Party" has eagerly been advocating the exchange of correspondence and reporters. When Suh Min Ho, leader of this party, called for immediate realization of postal and reporters' exchange between South and North Korea, he was arrested on the charge that his statement constituted a violation of the "Anti-Communist Law," under which he was later sentenced to prison term of two years, while, at the same time, being disqualified to engage in any form of political activities for two years to come.

A CEREMONY was held in Seoul on Feb. 7 to merge the "Minjung-dang and Shinhan-dang parties" into a new "Shinmin-dang Party." On that occasion, this newly-born party nominated its candidate to run against Pak Jung Hi in the coming "presidential election." As the unified opposition party, the "Shinmin-dang Party" soon announced its platform in which it made clear that it would make efforts to assert an independent national stand for an early unification of Korea, on the basis of independent national strength." Further, the platform says: "The party will spare no efforts to oppose the humiliating and traitorous 'ROK-Japan Treaty,' abolish or amend any treaties that run counter to the interests of the nation and to struggle against Japan's economic control over South Korea." In its platform, the party also pledges that it will do everything it can to restore the freedom of the press and to prevent the military from interfering in politics.

Shortly after its formation, the party published a "message to the people," in which it said: "The Pak Jung Hi regime, the most traitorous, unpopular, anti-social, bayonet-point regime, has at last been submitted to severe trial by voters. Before long, the cursed regime, which has been engaged in plunder, corruption and political terror, will collapse amid the ringing funeral bell."

Any explanation of South Korean opposition parties' strong opposition to the present regime would be wrong, if the following factor should fail to be taken into consideration—there has been a deep-rooted feeling of despair at their rulers among the popular masses and, accordingly, they, the opposition parties, have become aware that they should make the best use of this sentiment of the people against the Pak Jung Hi clique, if they hope to win in the "presidential and parliamentary elections" scheduled for this May and June.

AT ANY RATE, though hailing the "Shinmin-dang Party's" platform as mentioned above, the public demand it present concrete and clear-cut measures for fulfilling its assertions. The opposition's offensive, the "Shinmin-dang Party's" in particular, recently compelled the Pak Jung Hi clique to hold in a hurry a "meeting of its executive board" to discuss measures to cope with the new situation created by the merger of the opposition forces and discuss wholesale re-adjustment of their party's election strategy. The meeting hammered out the following measures: 1) The date for the election should be put off so that they may be given more time in which to work to prevent opposition forces from being united; 2) All the progressive politicians, now in prison, should not be released and be continued to be kept there as they are; 3) The "Shinmin-dang Party" members, who have not yet been named to run in the election, and other opposition politicians should be urged to become ruling "Democratic-Republican Party" members. Money may be used in this recruit drive; and 4) Election funds prepared for the "Democratic-Republican Party," now amounting to some 2,000 million yen, should be trebled. This sum should be used mainly for the purpose of buying over opposition candidates and reporters.

Apparently in connection with the forthcoming "elections," the suppression of opposition forces and, particularly, of reporters, is becoming more strengthened. Thus, on Feb. 25, four reporters of the political section of Chosun Ilbo, an influential Seoul daily, were arrested on the charge that they had written an item on the "elections" which went against Pak Jung Hi's grain. Earlier, on Feb. 22, another reporter of the same paper was assaulted during his news-covering activities. On Jan. 30, a certain Ryu, opposition candidate for the "National Assembly," was put to trial and a leader of the Keumshin Regional Headquarters of the "Minjung-dang Party" was arrested also that day. On Mar. 7, the puppet Ministry of Information ordered the closure of four local newspaper branches in Koonsan, North Cholla Province. They were the branch offices of Chunnam Ilbo, Honam Maiil, Taejon Ilbo and Joongdo Ilbo. It is recalled that North Cholla Province was a stronghold of the opposition parties in the 1963 "presidential elections."

DESPITE the Pak clique's endeavours to suppress the popular voices of criticism against the coming "elections," which are most unlikely to be held in a fair atmosphere, indications are that such voices will rise steadily higher hereafter.

CORRECTION

In the previous Mar. 8 issue (No. 313), the following figures, found in the article entitled: "U.S. Colonial Policy Toward S. Korea": **450** (*Col.* 2, *l.* 4 from Bottom), **840** (*Col.* 5, *l.* 11 from Top), both printed on page 4, and **1,080** (*Col.* 1, *l.* 17 from Top) in the same article printed on page 5, shall be changed to **4,500; 8,400** and **10,800**, respectively.

Close Tie-Up Between Pak Clique and Bonn Militarists

Bonn President Lubke left Seoul on Mar. 6 after promising Pak Jung Hi every possible assistance for a "common goal."

By this terminology he meant the commonness of the "ideal" of the West German militarists and of the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi clique, the former trying to swallow up the German Democratic Republic and gratify their territorial desire, in gross violation of international commitments and the latter attempting to extend their colonial rule in South Korea to the northern half of Korea. He also meant the common stand of Bonn and Seoul puppets in involving themselves deeply in Washington's war escalation against the Vietnamese people.

Pak Jung Hi-Lubke talks and the subsequent joint statement left no doubt in anyone's mind about the criminal nature of this "common goal."

Lubke gave a fillip to the drive of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for a new Korea by crying for "an early accomplishment of the territorial unification

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tion system, ranging from primary school to university, 142 in all, which were built on their own and are managed by themselves. At these Korean schools of all levels, pupils and students are taught the Korean language and history and the cultural tradition of their nation, with special emphasis laid on educating them in the spirit of national identity (*Juche*), in due consideration of the fact that they were born and live in this alien country. Of course, the Japanese language is taught as a compulsory subject at these schools.

Despite this, however, steadily intensifying their unfriendly policy toward the DPRK and Koreans in Japan, particularly after the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," the Japanese authorities are going even to give Diet approval to the so-called "foreigners' school system," as a means of suppressing Koreans' democratic and national education. The unfriendly policy may be seen, as an example, from the fact that Korean University still remains to be recognized as a university.

Founded in 1956, with Koreans' own strength, Korean University makes it its principal objective to produce teachers needed in an increasing number at Korean schools in this country and to give university education to Korean high school graduates who are unreasonably deprived of the opportunities of learning at Japanese universities. Korean University has made great endeavours to produce able and talented men and women to devote themselves to the cause of national construction as well as to develop scientific research work, while always attaching great importance to the promotion of friendly ties and scientific and cultural exchange with scholars and men of letters of all the world. These efforts are seen in a rush of congratulatory telegrams and messages which came in from 33 colleges and universities in 28 foreign countries, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of our university last year. This fact is a clear reflection of deepened friendly ties of our university with those foreign universities.

To our regret, however, Korean University, already 11 years old since its birth, has not yet been authorized. Today, the desire of the Korean and Japanese people for scientific and cultural exchange between the two countries has become so strong as never before. However, this desire also has not yet been realized, owing to the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese authorities toward it.

Already 22 years have elapsed since Korea won its liberation, and yet, Korean citizens in Japan are still unable to freely travel to and from their fatherland. Moreover, the repatriation work of Koreans in Japan to their homeland, which has been implemented smoothly for eight years already, is in danger of being discontinued by the Japanese authorities.

So far, Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan has earned support from some 5,300 eminent Japanese scholars and men of culture who had demanded, by formal petition bearing their names, the Japanese authorities guarantee Koreans' education as well as from the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and many other Japanese local assemblies, 173 in all, which had filed their resolutions with the authorities.

Because of their proximity, Korea and Japan have the closest historical relations with each other, too. I am of the opinion that any outstanding question between Korea and Japan should be solved in such a way that its solution may accord with the interests of the two peoples and that no new cause for a dispute may be left. I also believe that genuine scientific and cultural exchange should be realized and promoted between our two countries. Further, I regard Koreans' demand for the right to a fully guaranteed democratic and national education in their mother tongue as completely reasonable.

I wholeheartedly hope that scientific and cultural exchange and friendly relations between Korea and Japan will be promoted.

Koreans Here Struggling for Rescue of Kim Dong Hi

Korean people in Japan are keeping up their struggle to rescue Kim Dong Hi, who had sought refuge in Japan in July of 1965, refusing to fight as a U.S. mercenary in its war of aggression in Vietnam, and is now illegally detained in the Omura Camp as an "illegal entrant," against his wish to be repatriated to the DPRK.

Representatives of the Ibaraki and Saitama Prefectural Headquarters of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) visited on Mar. 7 and 8 the Immigration Bureau of the Justice Ministry and demanded the authorities immediately set free Kim Dong Hi and send him to the DPRK as he wishes.

Korean citizens in Kyushu districts sent on Mar. 8 many comforts to Kim Dong Hi under detention in the Omura Camp.

Earlier, on Mar. 3, representing Koreans in Nagasaki Prefecture, five Koreans belonging to the Nagasaki Prefectural Headquarters of CHONGRYUN visited the Omura Camp and demanded that the authorities take all appropriate measures to realize Kim Dong Hi's wish to be sent to the DPRK.

Korean representatives demanding the Japanese Ministry of Justice immediate release of Kim Dong Hi, South Korean youth, now under illegal detention in the Omura Camp in Fukuoka Prefecture (Mar. 7)

A group of five Koreans representing their compatriots in Kumamoto Prefecture and another group of 10 Koreans in Omuta city on Mar. 6 went to the Camp and demanded interview with Kim Dong Hi, but their demand was flatly turned down. They said: "We are demanding an interview with Kim Dong Hi as his compartiots of same blood. We cannot sit idle when our South Korean compatriot is under illegal detention." After handing over their comforts for Kim Dong Hi, the Korean representatives added: "We demand the authorities permit Kim Dong Hi to read papers."

On Mar. 7, Kim Dong Hi's elder brother, Kim Dong Yun, who lives in Japan, was allowed to talk with his younger brother. Encouraged by his brother on that occasion, Kim Dong Hi said: "I was greatly encouraged by the Feb. 22 statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry and knew how profound the DPRK's care for its people is. I am determined to fight to the last until my wish is realized."

A rush of letters and telegrams of encouragement are reaching to the Omura Camp both from Korean and Japanese people in various parts of this country.

(Continued from page 5)

of the two countries." He apparently had in mind the "unification by prevailing over communism" claimed by them.

As to the Vietnam question, Lubke actively took sides with the U.S. imperialists and cried up Pak Jung Hi who has already sent 50,000 puppet troops to South Vietnam and is scheming to send more. This makes it clear that "political stability in Southeast Asia" mentioned in their joint statement is meant for defending the U.S. war escalation policy.

While stretching their hands of aggression in Europe, the West German militarists are trying these days to realize their expansionist design in Asia as well. They have already poured 83,350,000 dollars into South Korea, trying to lay their hands on its economic arteries. During Lubke's visit to Seoul, West German militarists promised utmost assistance to the South Korean puppets in covering military expenditures, including the investment of West German capital to the tune of 100,000,000 dollars for the increase of South Korean military potential. This was not fortuitous.

The West German militarists seek in this a market and place of investment and intend to realize their expansionist design by rendering active service to Washington in its Asian strategy.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique on their part hope to increase the military potential of South Korea by satisfying this ambition of West German militarists, and mobilize it on a fuller scale in the Vietnam war and Asian aggression.

An Outline of Korean Cultural Relics

The right photo is a wood-carved image of Buddha believed to be made around the 6th century in the Kingom of Silla.

On the beauty of this image, German philosopher Jaspers wrote:

"It wears an eternal smile in the distance far beyond the reach of any words. The benevolent and fine eyes, the tiny and lovely mouth, crescent eyebrows and the shapely nose gently rising from them—all these shape an untold countenance of the face. The limber fingers of the right hand, wonderfully in harmony with the face that is tender yet dignified, dance in ecstasy beyond all description. The curve of the slender right arm is beautiful and so is the round modeling of the right knee. The mountain-shaped crown inlaid with gems and its simple form also add a special cham to this image."

Some people, deeply impressed by this image, liken it to Rodin's "Thinker."

The image is now one of the most valuable cultural assests of Japan. Meanwhile, in Seoul, South Korea, there is another Buddhist image that is exactly like the one in Japan. Scholars in Japan once insisted that this image was also made in Japan. But the material used for carving the images, archives say, is red pine wood, which was abundent in Korea and did not grow in Japan in those days, and the one that now exists in Japan was imported from Silla in the early 7th century.

A wood-carved image of Buddha (6th century in the Kingdom of Silla)

Japanese People in Rescue Movements

Japanese people's movements demanding immediate release of Kim Dong Hi, South Korean youth, who sought political asylum in Japan, refusing to be taken to South Vietnam, and is now detained in the Omura Camp as an "illegal entrant," are mounting as the days go by.

An emergency meeting was held on Mar. 9 by representatives of eight Japanese judicial organizations to exchange views concerning the incident of Kim Dong Hi.

The joint meeting that day issued a statement in which it demanded that the Government immediately release the South Korean youth and send him to the DPRK as he wished by cancelling the warrant issued earlier on Feb. 16 by the Government authorities ordering the refugee to leave Japan forthwith.

Representing Japanese people, 27 Japanese lawyers belonging to the Free Bar Association on Mar. 7 entered a suit against Isanji Tanaka, Minister of the Justice, and Tomizo Tanaka, President of the Fukuoka Immigration Bureau. The lawsuit was instituted for immediate withdrawl of the order issued earlier by the Government authorities to make Kim quit Japan without delay.

In their petition filed with the Fukuoka District Court, the lawyers declared that the Japanese authorities should send Kim Dong Hi to the DPRK, as he wished, in accordance with international law which provides for the freedom of choosing nationality and residence.

Some 7,000 Japanese workers held on Feb. 26 in Omuta city, Kyushu, to reaffirm their determination effectively to carry out their spring labour offensive. Sponsored by the Kyushu Regional Headquarters of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the rally decided to launch an extensive movement to rescue Kim Dong Hi and adopted a protest note to be presented to the Justice Ministry and the Omura Camp authorities.

For three consecutive days, Mar. 1, 2 and3, 30 representatives of the Conference for Rescuing Kim Dong Hi, the Fukuoka Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Association, and the Fukuoka Council for Defending Koreans' Human Rights, distributed handbills on the streets and collected signatures.

The next day, the Fukuoka Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Association called an emergency meeting of its Board of Directors and decided to launch, in unison with the Fukuoka Council for Defending Koreans' Human Rights, various forms of struggle to rescue Kim, including "propaganda activities on the street." Also that day, representatives of the Omuta city chapters of the Japan-Korea Association, the Communist Party of Japan and the Japan Socialist Party, as well as of Sohyo, held a joint meeting and decided further to develop their movements to relieve Kim.

On Mar. 3, some 500 Japanese women in Fukuoka Prefecture sent a petition to the Government authorities demanding immediate release of the South Korean refugee and his repatriation to the DPRK according to his wish. This petition was adopted at the meeting held by them that day to celebrate the Mar. 8 International Women's Day.

Similar meetings of Japanese people were held also on Mar. 6, 7 and 8. On Mar. 7, the Fukuoka District Branch of Sohyo held a meeting and adopted a resolution entitled: "Let us rescue and encourage Kim Dong Hi," and ordered all its member organizations to do their best to rescue Kim Dong Hi.

Foreign Bodies Condemn Japanese Government's Plot

The **South Vietnam Liberation Radio** in a recent commentary pungently condemned the Sato Government's illegal arrest of Kim Dong Hi, a South Korean youth who had sought refuge in Japan to avoid serving in the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam, according to a VNA report of Mar. 5 from Hanoi.

The commentary stressed: The people of South Vietnam resolutely condemn this vile act of the Sato Government and demand that it set free Kim Dong Hi immediately and send him to the DPRK as he wishes, and stop all illegal and inhuman acts against this political refuge in Japan.

According to reports from Cairo, the **9th Meeting of Lawyers of Arab Countries** now under way in Cairo adopted on Mar. 1 a protest telegram to be sent to the Japanese Government, in connection with the latter's scheme to send Kim Dong Hi to South Korea.

The **Secretariat of the International Students Union** on Mar. 3 issued a statement in which the Union sharply attacked the Sato Government's plan to send Kim Dong Hi to the Pak Jung Hi clique, reports from Bucharest said.

Expressing wholehearted support for, and firm solidarity with Korean and Japanese people to relieve the South Korean youth, the Union demanded that the Japanese authorities immediately release Kim Dong Hi and send him to the DPRK as he wishes.

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